Takasi Tuyama*: Notes on Himalayan orchids (1)**

1) A New species of Acriopsis from Gangtok

During our coarse of the First Botanical Expedition to Sikkim-Himalaya in 1960 sponcered by the University of Tokyo and Birbal Sahani Institute of Palaeobotany (Luknow, India), a member of the party, Mr. M. Togashi collected three bulbs of orchid around Gangtok and sent to Tokyo. These has been cultivated since then at the greenhouse of the Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden, Tokyo, along with the other living plants sent from the same locality. Quite fortunately one of these bore flowers from middle to the end of April, 1963. On examination, this was proved to be a new species of the genus Acriopsis. The following is the description of the new species with a short comment on the other species of the genus. This was dedicated to Prof. H. Hara of the University of Tokyo, who was the leader of the party and had undertaken the whole responsibility for the difficult expedition.

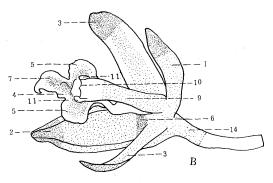
Acriopsis Harai Tuyama sp. nov.

Planta mediocres, epiphytica. Acriopsis javanicae habitu omnino congruens, sed robustior. Pseudobulbus caespitosus, juvenilis olivaceus senior 4.0-7.0 cm longus anguste ovoideus fuscescente viridulus apice angustatus cum cicatricibus foliarum transversalibus. Radix albida ramosa fibrosa. Folia 2-3 e uno bulbo emittens, toto linearia arcuata leviter canaliculata lucida laete viridia apice bilobulata. Inflorescentia uno e basi bulbi arcuate emittens et subpendulis plus minusve flexuosus, gracilis teres pallide viridis supra medium laxe ramosa cum vaginis nonnullis minutis sparse dispositis. Pedicellus cum ovario 4.5-5.0 mm longus teres gracilis arcuatus pallescens. Bracteae inflorescentiae minutissimae quam pedicellus multo breviores. Ovarium leviter crassiore vivide. Flos cum tepalis patentibus, diametro 0.7 mm. Sepalum posticum naviculiformis ligulatum supra medium levissime dilatata apice acuto-obtusum et subito inflexum toto pallide violaceo-fuscum, sed ad apicem dorsaliter subito intense violaceo-fuscotinctum et ad basin transverse intensiusque violascente. Sepalum anticum (i.e. dua sepala lateralia coalescentia) postico paene simile sed latiora. Petala lateralia

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sepalo postico simillima sed late hyalino-albo-marginata. Labellum trilobatum albo-marginatum undulatum; lobo medio longiori quam lateralibus oblongo



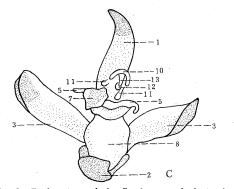


Fig. 1. Explanations of the floral parts of Acriopsis Harai Tuyama with reference to Fig. B. and C. in Pl. III. B. From above. C. From the front. 1. Upper sepal. 2. Lateral Sepal. 3. Petal. 4. Lip. 5. Sidelobe of the lip. 6. Maculation at the base of the tepal. 7. Midlobe of the lip. 8. Dorsal side of the base of the lip. 9. Column. 10. Apical margin of the former. 11. Columnar outgrowth. 12. Rostellum. 13. Pollinia. 14. Ovary.

supra medium recurvato et leviter convexo, infra medium lamello unico lateraliter complanato erecto oblique oblongo intense violaceo obsito, margine leviter undululato, lobis lateralibus oblique oblongis vel deltoideooblongis centro violaceomaculatis ad marginem anteriorem gradatim albescentibus, margine antice laxe repando, mesochilo in centro longitudinaliter canalicutato hic candide albo et secundum regione albo longitudinaliter violaceo-carinulato, leviter his carinulis anteriore coalescentis et lamello unico supra referato formans; hypochilo supra medium breviter albo lineare margine involuto et undulato sed subtus fuscoviolaceo infra medium cum columna tubum formante. Columna oblique erecta

fusco-viridis supra arcuata dilatataque et cuculla pallide virideo-lutea apice denticulata formans et anthera obtegens, in apice columnae ventraliter dua stelidia pallide fusco-viridis apice lutea anteriore producta, rostellis minutis fusco-viridulis, hic parte basirare pollinarii anguste acutati lutei connatis.

Type: Around Gangtok, minute locality unknown, Sikkim, India (col. M. Togashi, April 1960, and cultivated in Tokyo, pot. no. 21), in TI.

The nearest locality of Acriopsis hitherto known is Tenasserim of Burma,

and two widely spread species, i. e. A. indica Wight and A. javanica Reinw. ex Blume were reported from there. Both species were redescribed by J. D. Hooker and many others. The former has the oblong lip with two lamellae on it, and the latter species has the two short rounded lobes and alike the former has two lamellae. In contrast to these, this new species has trilobed lips with only one lamella that has not a trace of apical bilobation throughout, and the lip is differently shaped. In the author's mind this new species is decidedly different from these. An attention, however, must be payed to the fact that the widely spread A. javanica are so differently described from place to place, so that 'A. javanica-group' needs to be reinvestigated whether this difference is dependent only on the local or individual variations or on the other hand on inaccuracy of the description.

In Shinjuku Gyoen National Park there are also pot no. 18 and 19 from the same locality. These are still too young to bear flowers, but they may, judging from the vegitative characters, belong to this new species. My sincere thanks are due to Mr. S. Sasaki and other gentlemen of the park, who are cultivating our orchid collections from Himalayan regions for the botanical researches.

Explanation of Pl. III.

Acriopsis Harai Tuyama. A. A whole plant cultivated at Sinjuku Gyoen National Park (\times $^{1}/_{3}$). B, G. Glose-up of the flowers, (\times 5). B. From above. G. From the front. (Photographed on 20 April, 1963 by T. Tuyama. As to the explanation of the floral parts refer to the Fig. 1. in the text.)

摘 要

 種はその変異中には含まれぬ範疇に属している。本属としてはヒマラヤ地方からは初めての発見で、その分布範囲を遙かに北西に広げたことになる。しかしラン科においてはマレー系のものがビルマを通ってヒマラヤ東部の暖い谷間に及んでいることは珍らしいことではない。 Acriopsis は全長にわたって合一していて、一個に見える側導片を有することが特長で、芯柱の先端が拡がって小形の葯を深く覆っているのも目立つ点である。旧日本領内では Caroline 群島の Palau 島に 1種 Acriopsis insularisylvatica Fukuyama を多産し、著者も採集して研究したことがある。

O小豆島のヤマトレンギョウ (原 寛) Hiroshi HARA: A variety of Forsythia japonica from Is. Shôdoshima

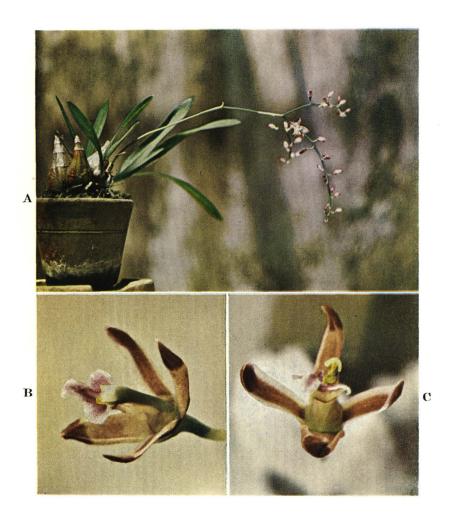
瀬戸内海の小豆島寒霞渓からカンカケニラ,ミセバヤなど興味ある植物を採集された富樫誠氏が,同所産のヤマトレンギョウの苗をもってきて下さってからもら10年以上もたった。葉下面や葉柄に毛がある点などヤマトレンギョウに近いが,多少違うところもあるので,毎年観察を続けてきた。その結果差異はかなりはっきりし安定していることが分ったので,ここに新変種ショウドシマレンギョウとして記載する。小豆島産は中国地方のヤマトレンギョウの基準型と比べて,葉の細鋸歯が目立たずほとんど全辺に見え,花は新葉と共に開いて多少緑をおびた黄色である。花期がおそく東京で栽培すると4月半ば過ぎに満開になり新葉と同時に咲くので花はあまり見栄えがしない。2年生の枝は茶褐色で皮目が多く,髄は薄板状であるが古くなると中空になる。苗条では葉は時に3裂し,またあらい鋸歯がでることもある。株によって,雄ずいが花筒から抽出し花糸は長さ4-5mmで花柱は短かく2mmばかりのものと,花柱が長さ5mm位で抽出し雄ずいの短かいものとある。蕚裂片は円味があり長さ5mm。終りに資料を提供された富樫誠氏に深謝する。

Forsythia japonica Makino var. subintegra Hara, var. nov.

Folia subintegra. Flores cum foliis coaetanei citrini-flavi 2-3 cm in diametro. Nom. Jap. Shôdoshima-rengyo (nov.).

Hab. Japonia. Prov. Sanuki: Kankakei ins. Shôdoshima (M. Togashi, Maio 13, 1961—Typus in TI; Oct. 5, 1952). (東京大学理学部植物学教室)

□ T. Swain (ed.): Chemical plant taxonomy, 543 pp., 1963, Academic Press 発行, 1105 S 16 名の学者がそれぞれ専問分野から書いた本で、内容的には相当専問的でありむつかしい。 Chemotaxonomy なる言葉が各所に出てくるが、すでにこのような言葉が使われている。内容の二三をひろってみると: Some aspects of chemotaxonomy (Erdtman, H.); Usefulness of chemistry in plant taxonomy as illustrated by the flavonoid constituents (Bate-Smith, E. C.); The taxonomic significance of alkaloids (Hegnauer, R.) 等々。6600 円 (井上 浩)



T. Tuyama: Himalayan orchid